14: Tamai--97[11] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 562, 276, 283, 574 Chin-hoan

All the women and girls, and even very small children, [MC: in the village of Togasha] smoke a great deal... Our hostess talked to us for several hours, and all this time she was spinning hemp...

Our host and interpreter, Shiro, had obtained the hide of stags for us to sleep on, but we were so cold that it was impossible for us to sleep.

Our hostess asked us why two of the soldiers (sentries) were standing outside in the rain and cold instead of coming in to get warm. The Lieutenant told her that this was a Japanese custom.

Since we could not sleep... our hostess again entertained us by playing the flute.

22: Wiedfeldt--18 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
462, 283 Atayal

The Atayal woman works harder at providing clothing than she does at providing food. She picks and beats the green ramie grass, soaks the sun-dried fibres in water, and beats them again. She spins the fibres into thread by walking around the stationary spindle. She weaves the fibres in a simple pattern, similar to a netting stitch. She makes them into pieces of cloth in sizes to suit the special use to which they are to be put.

22: Wiedfeldt--33-34 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 417, 283, 286 Atayal

They can build suspension bridges up to 30 meters long out of Katsura wood, and they can span mountain streams with strips of rattan, the ends of which are fastened to projecting rocks or trees. [34] Although these are only continuations of the trees that overhang the mountain brooks of Formosa, and which provide a natural connection which is somewhat strengthened by the rattan, nevertheless this process of making bridges by tieing the trees together is a considerable technical accomplishment on the part of the Atayal men. On the feminine side, it is paralleled by the weaving of garments with the primitive loom. Perhaps this may even be regarded as a superior accomplishment ; the ramie grass, like the hemp, passes through their hands nine times.

34:Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

Yami Woman Spinning

14

291
142
283

35: Collingwood--137-138 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosan Aborigines
116, 283, 294 Sek-hoan

"It should be mentioned that, in most cases, the garments worn by these people were made from a cloth of their own manufacture. This was a stout material, the threads of which were usually arranged in a zigzag pattern, and of a whitish or [138] bluish-white colour. Many of the younger girls were employed in spinning the thread from fibres of hemp; and the cloth was woven by the older women, in pieces about a yard and a half long and a foot broad; three of which pieces they were willing to dispose of for one dollar."